

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 088 405

HE 005 305

TITLE Enrollment at State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, Fall, 1973.

INSTITUTION National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, Washington, D. C. Office of Research and Information.

PUB DATE 24 Mar 74

NOTE 14p.

EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.75 HC-\$1.50

DESCRIPTORS *Enrollment; *Enrollment Trends; *Higher Education; *Land Grant Universities; *State Colleges; Statistical Data

ABSTRACT

Enrollment at state universities and land-grant colleges neared the 3 million mark in fall 1973, increasing approximately 3% over fall 1972. Data from 126 of the 130 member institutions of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC), representing 357 individual campuses, showed a fall enrollment of 2,911,219 compared with a fall 1972 enrollment of 2,827,645 for an increase of 2.96%. This was a greater increase than the 2.43% enrollment rise reported by these institutions in fall 1972, but the rate of growth was smaller than the 3.9% increase reported for all institutions of higher education in fall 1973. NASULGC institutions representing the nation's major public universities and land-grant colleges enrolled 30% of the 9,662,763 students attending higher education institutions in fall 1973. (Author)

ED 088405

ENROLLMENT AT

STATE UNIVERSITIES

AND

LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FALL, 1973

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRO-
DUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM
THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGIN-
ATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS
STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT
OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE UNIVERSITIES
AND LAND-GRANT COLLEGES
SUITE 710, ONE DUPONT CIRCLE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

HE005305

ENROLLMENT AT STATE UNIVERSITIES AND LAND-GRANT COLLEGES
FALL, 1973

from . . .

National Association of State Universities
and Land-Grant Colleges
One Dupont Circle, Suite 710
Washington, D. C. 20036
(202) 293-7120
Contact: Ione Phillips

HOLD FOR RELEASE: March 24, 1974

Enrollment at state universities and land-grant colleges neared the three million mark in fall, 1973, increasing approximately three percent over fall, 1972.

Data from 126 of the 130 member institutions of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC), representing 357 individual campuses, showed a fall enrollment of 2,911,219 compared with a fall, 1972 enrollment of 2,827,645 for an increase of 2.96 percent. This was a greater increase than the 2.43 percent enrollment rise reported by these institutions in fall, 1972, but the rate of growth was smaller than the 3.9 percent increase reported for all institutions of higher education in fall, 1973, according to preliminary data released by the National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES). NASULGC institutions, representing the nation's major public universities and land-grant colleges, enrolled 30 percent of the 9,662,763 students attending higher education institutions in fall, 1973.

Survey participants were asked to provide data on full-time, part-time and total enrollment, undergraduate and graduate, for both on-campus and extension students. Total enrollment figures include all categories of students.

Despite early predictions of widespread decreases in enrollment, only 26 NASULGC institutions reported overall decreases. Seventy-four individual campuses showed decreases, including some individual campuses of institutions which had an overall enrollment increase. At the same time, 42 member institutions had increases that were the same or greater than the total NASULGC enrollment increase of 2.96 percent.

Institutions experiencing decreases cited less interest in college attendance as the primary reason for enrollment drops. Thirty-four individual campuses mentioned this as a factor contributing to smaller student bodies. Financial problems were listed by 24 campuses as accounting for enrollment declines. These included: 14 campuses which cited higher charges as a prohibitive factor, nine which listed the

ENROLLMENT AT STATE UNIVERSITIES AND LAND-GRANT COLLEGES
FALL, 1973

TOTAL	ON-CAMPUS		EXTENSION		
	UNDERGRADUATE	GRADUATE	TOTAL	UNDERGRADUATE	GRADUATE
(126)*	(124)	(119)	(124)	(78)	(78)
2,911,219	2,204,808	510,045	2,714,853	107,313	49,294
					166,805

*Number of institutions.

general state of the economy as a reason and one institution which mentioned the reduction in financial aid.

A decrease in the size of the college-age population was cited as a reason for declines by 20 campuses while 17 noted that increased enrollments in vocational-technical schools were affecting their enrollments. Thirteen campuses said that their enrollments were affected by the fact that more students are attending community colleges. A variety of other reasons were cited by a few respondents.

ENROLLMENT HIGHLIGHTS

On-campus enrollment, which accounted for approximately 93.3 percent of the total NASULGC enrollment, increased slightly more than total enrollment in fall, 1973. Reports from 124 institutions, representing 355 separate campuses, showed an on-campus enrollment of 2,714,853 in fall, 1973 compared with a fall, 1972 enrollment of 2,633,434 for a 3.1 percent increase.

Extension enrollment, reported by 82 institutions, showed a very slight decline, decreasing from 167,820 in fall, 1972 to 166,805 in fall, 1973 for a .60 percent drop.

Out of the total NASULGC enrollment of 2,911,219, there were 2,312,121 undergraduate and unclassified students, 559,339 graduate and professional students and 39,759 students who were not classified by survey participants.

An analysis of on-campus enrollment by level showed that graduate enrollment increased more than either total undergraduate or first-time freshman enrollment. With comparable data from 118 member institutions, graduate enrollment increased 4.1 percent from 489,739 in fall, 1972 to 509,843 in fall, 1973. Undergraduate enrollment, reported in comparative form by 121 institutions, increased 2.84 percent from 2,134,714 to 2,195,330. The smallest increase was registered in first-time freshman enrollment which rose 2.41 percent. Freshman enrollment, reported by 108 member institutions, grew from 434,006 to 444,476.

More than three-fourths of on-campus enrollment (76.62%) was full-time.

Although a number of institutions reported increases in the enrollment of women students, the percentage of women in the total NASULGC on-campus enrollment increased only slightly in fall, 1973. Women accounted for 42.95 percent of the enrollment, based on responses from 121 institutions, compared with 42 percent in fall, 1972.

For the first time, NASULGC institutions were asked to provide data on out-of-state students. Responses from 118 institutions indicated that there were 336,209 out-of-state students out of a total on-campus enrollment at these institutions of 2,591,582. Out-of-state students accounted for 12.97 percent of the total on-campus enrollment at these institutions.

LARGEST INSTITUTIONS

In ranking NASULGC member institutions by enrollment an analysis was made of the top ten multi-campus systems and of the top ten campuses. Figures for multi-campus systems include extension enrollment but individual campus figures do not. The top five multi-campus systems in fall, 1973 were all units comprising at least

10 campuses, and all institutions among the top ten had at least three campuses. A total of 13 institutions had enrollments exceeding 50,000. Among the largest single campuses, four reported enrollments exceeding 40,000. (The chart to the right shows the top ten institutions and the top ten campuses in total enrollment.)

TOTAL ENROLLMENT FALL 1973		LARGEST CAMPUSES	
LARGEST INSTITUTIONS			
State University of New York	384,899	Ohio State University, Columbus.....	47,268
City University of New York	241,738	Michigan State University, East Lansing.....	41,649
University of California	147,355	University of Minnesota; Twin Cities.....	41,476
University of Wisconsin.....	137,749	University of Texas, Austin.....	40,611
University of North Carolina.....	90,454	University of Wisconsin, Madison.....	35,986
University of Texas.....	72,874	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.....	35,149
Indiana University.....	68,869	University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.....	34,651
Pennsylvania State University.....	65,541	University of Washington, Seattle.....	34,524
University of Minnesota.....	65,237	City University of New York, Brooklyn College.....	34,382
University of Illinois.....	59,733	University of Maryland, College Park.....	33,399

EXTENSION ENROLLMENT

The small decrease in extension enrollment was attributable primarily to the fact that extension enrollment at the University of California decreased by 10,599, compared with fall, 1972.* Extension enrollment accounted for 5.7 percent of the total NASULGC enrollment.

A ranking of the top ten institutions in extension enrollment revealed wide variations in the number of students enrolled. The University of California had the largest extension enrollment, by far, with 25,900 students enrolled. The second-ranked institution was Pennsylvania State University with 17,037 enrollees while the University of Minnesota ranked third, with 15,302 extension students. There were four other institutions with enrollments of more than 5,000, and all institutions among the top ten had enrollments of more than 3,800. However, the majority of extension enrollments were 1,500 students or less. (The chart to the right shows the ten institutions with the largest extension enrollments.)

EXTENSION ENROLLMENT FALL 1973	
LARGEST INSTITUTIONS	
University of California	25,900
Pennsylvania State University	17,037
University of Minnesota	15,302
University of Virginia.....	9,212
University of Maine.....	8,102
University of Hawaii.....	5,886
University of Rhode Island.....	5,163
University of Missouri.....	3,995
University of Delaware.....	3,964
University of Texas.....	3,810

AN ANALYSIS OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

A closer look at where both increases and decreases took place offers one of the most interesting aspects of the fall, 1973 enrollment story at state and land-grant institutions. Both the number and size of increases reported by NASULGC members far outweighed the number and size of decreases.

For example, an examination of the multi-campus institutions with the greatest increases and decreases in total enrollment showed that only four institutions actually had decreases in fall, 1973 as compared with 34 institutions which reported increases. The largest decrease was a drop of 3,980 students at the University of California while the largest numerical increase was 20,097, reported by the State University of New York. All other decreases were less than 2,000 students. While the majority of reported increases were also less than 2,000 students, nine institutions reported increases in excess of this number.

*University officials indicated that the apparent large decrease was probably due to the fact that some campuses included non-credit students in their fall, 1972 enrollment figures.

Although percentage increases for individual institutions were generally small, decreases were even smaller. The ten multi-campus institutions with the largest percentage increases in total enrollment all had increases in excess of five percent. Only two of the four decreases were greater than five percent. The following lists show all multi-campus institutions reporting decreases as well as the ten institutions with the largest increases.

LARGEST INCREASES

NUMERICAL		PERCENTAGE	
State University of New York	20,097	Auburn University	9.89%
City University of New York	14,867	Univ. of South Carolina	9.85
Pennsylvania State University	4,645	Univ. of Massachusetts	9.75
University of Texas	4,451	Pennsylvania State Univ.	7.65
University of North Carolina	2,823	City University of N. Y.	6.55
University of Massachusetts	2,780	University of Texas	6.51
Rutgers, The State Univ. of N.J.	2,382	Rutgers, The State Univ.	
University of South Carolina	2,304	of N. J.	6.21
University of Michigan	1,981	University of Maine	5.66
University of Hawaii	1,858	University of New Mexico	5.56
		State Univ. of N. Y.	5.51

LARGEST DECREASES*

NUMERICAL		PERCENTAGE	
University of California	3,980	Univ. of South Dakota	7.42%
Kent State University	1,626	Kent State University	6.11
University of Maryland	731	University of California	2.63
University of South Dakota	574	University of Maryland	1.32

A look at on-campus enrollment for single campuses revealed much the same story. There were 266 individual campuses reporting increases while 89 had decreases.

Both numerical increases and decreases were generally quite small for individual campuses. However, the size of increases outweighed the size of decreases. Texas A&M University, College Station had the largest numerical increase for any single NASULGC campus with an increase of 2,530 students. Nine campuses had increases of more than 1,500 students. The largest decrease was 1,202 at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. Ten campuses reported decreases of more than 500 students.

There were a number of relatively new campuses with staggering percentage increases in enrollment, attributable primarily to the fact that they are still building their student bodies. In most cases, the numerical increases for these campuses were quite small. The institution with the largest percentage increase was Empire State College of the State University of New York with a 145.81 percent increase. Empire State College is actually a "college without a campus." All students enrolled in the college are pursuing individual "contracts" of study, which do not require them to spend full time on a campus. With the exception of the University of Michigan, Dearborn (5), all institutions among the ten with the largest percentage increases in enrollments are institutions that have been open to students for less than five years. Thirty-six campuses had enrollment increases greater than ten percent.

*There were only four multi-campus institutions with decreases in total enrollment.

Although there were a few rather large percentage decreases for individual campuses, these did not match the size of the increases. Only three campuses actually had percentage decreases that were greater than ten percent. These were: University of South Dakota, Springfield (22.92%); University of Wisconsin, Platteville (12.06%) and Fort Valley State College (11.40%).

The following lists show the ten campuses with the largest increases and the largest decreases.

LARGEST INCREASES

NUMERICAL		PERCENTAGE	
Texas A&M U., College Station	2,530	SUNY, Empire State Coll.	145.81%
CUNY, John Jay College	2,180	Univ. of Texas, Dallas	143.31
CUNY, Brooklyn College	2,034	Univ. of Massachusetts, Worcester Med. School	62.50
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. & State University	1,896	SUNY, Purchase	49.15
CUNY, Queens College	1,657	Univ. of Michigan, Dearborn	48.53
Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee	1,650	SUNY, Utica/Rome	40.78
Univ. of South Carolina, Columbia	1,611	SUNY, Old Westbury	39.09
Univ. of California, Los Angeles	1,579	CUNY, York College	37.01
Univ. of California, Berkeley	1,578	Univ. of New Mexico, Gallup	32.61
Univ. of Florida	1,449	CUNY, Medgar Evers Coll.	31.30

LARGEST DECREASES

NUMERICAL		PERCENTAGE	
Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale	1,202	Univ. of South Dakota, Springfield	22.92%
Kent State Univ., Kent	1,199	Univ. of Wisconsin, Platteville	12.06
Univ. of Maryland, College Park	1,015	Ft. Valley State Coll.	11.40
Univ. of Colorado, Boulder	931	W. Virginia Univ., Potomac State Coll.	9.18
Univ. of Wisconsin, Oshkosh	897	Univ. of Wyoming	8.37
Univ. of Illinois, Chicago Circle	882	Univ. of Wisconsin, Oshkosh	7.93
Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville	681	Univ. of Arkansas, Monticello	7.44
Univ. of Wisconsin, Stevens Point	647	Univ. of Wisconsin, Stevens Point	7.44
Indiana Univ., Bloomington	566	Univ. of Alaska, Fairbanks	7.28
Univ. of Wisconsin, Platteville	524	Univ. of Arkansas, Pine Bluff	7.07

ENROLLMENT BY LEVEL

A look at enrollment by level showed that the 2,312,121 undergraduates made up 79.4 percent of the total enrollment with the 559,339 graduates accounting for 19.2 percent and the 39,759 students who were not classified by survey respondents representing 1.4 percent of the enrollment. This was an increase of approximately .5 percent in the ratio of graduate to undergraduate enrollment compared with fall, 1972.

The fact that on-campus enrollment increased slightly more than total enrollment was due primarily to the 4.1 percent increase in graduate enrollment. Both undergraduate enrollment and first-time freshman enrollment increased less than total enrollment.

Freshman figures are a particularly interesting aspect of the present enrollment situation at state and land-grant institutions. The smaller growth rate in this area does not necessarily mean that total enrollment will show a corresponding slow-down within the next year or two. The increasing popularity of two-year institutions is, in many instances, affecting freshman enrollment while making little difference in total enrollment because of the transfer of a large number of students to state and land-grant institutions at the upperclass level.

Better retention of students, cited by institution after institution as a significant factor accounting for continuing enrollment growth, is also having a decided effect on freshman enrollment growth at a time when enrollment quotas are becoming a fact of life at many large institutions.

An example is offered by the University of Washington. The university, with an enrollment quota of 34,000, found this fall that the number of continuing students had increased significantly over last year. Because continuing students are given first priority, it was necessary to reduce the number of transfer students and new freshmen admitted in order to stay within the enrollment quota. The university actually had applications from approximately 30,000 students for the 10,000 new places it had open. However, a comparison of fall, 1973 freshman enrollment with fall, 1972 freshman enrollment showed an 11.4 percent decrease. At the same time total enrollment increased 1.17 percent, going from 34,125 to 34,524.

Enrollment quotas, which are now in effect at over half of all NASULGC member institutions, will continue to influence the size of increases at these particular institutions. Therefore, total reported enrollment increases or decreases will often have little relationship to the actual number of applications that might have been received by these institutions.

A listing of the top ten institutions in undergraduate enrollment varied little from the listing of the largest institutions in total enrollment. The same institutions were on both lists, with some minor reversals in the rankings.

Among the largest campuses, City University of New York, Queens (9) was the only campus that did not also appear on the listing of the largest campuses in total enrollment. However, there were several differences in the rank order of the campuses. (The chart to the right shows the ten institutions and the ten campuses with the largest undergraduate enrollments.)

UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT FALL 1973			
LARGEST INSTITUTIONS		LARGEST CAMPUSES	
State University of New York	346,471	Ohio State University, Columbus	36,545
City University of New York	209,428	Michigan State University, East Lansing	33,460
University of Wisconsin	116,978	University of Texas, Austin	32,506
University of California	102,369	University of Minnesota, Twin Cities	31,387
University of North Carolina	75,082	City University of New York, Brooklyn	28,395
University of Texas	60,275	University of Washington, Seattle	26,715
Pennsylvania State University	57,677	University of Maryland, College Park	26,292
University of Minnesota	52,139	University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	25,780
Indiana University	51,296	City University of New York, Queens	25,741
University of Illinois	45,064	University of Wisconsin, Madison	25,235

A listing of the institutions with the largest graduate enrollments varied widely from the listing of the largest institutions in total enrollment. However, there were only two institutions among the top ten that did not also appear on the list of the largest institutions in total enrollment. They were the University of Michigan (6) and the University of Missouri (10).

Half of the single campuses with the largest graduate enrollments did not appear on the listing of the largest campuses in total enrollment. These included: University of California, Los Angeles (2); Wayne State University, Detroit (6); University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh (7); University of California, Berkeley (8) and Indiana University, Bloomington (10). (The chart below shows the ten institutions and the ten campuses with the largest graduate enrollments.)

GRADUATE ENROLLMENT FALL 1973			
LARGEST INSTITUTIONS		LARGEST CAMPUSES	
University of California	44,986	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	14,516
State University of New York	38,428	University of California, Los Angeles	11,101
City University of New York	32,310	University of Wisconsin, Madison	10,751
University of Wisconsin	20,771	Ohio State University, Columbus	10,723
Indiana University	17,573	University of Minnesota, Twin Cities	10,089
University of Michigan	16,227	Wayne State University, Detroit	10,016
University of North Carolina	15,372	University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh	9,498
University of Illinois	14,649	University of California, Berkeley	9,170
University of Minnesota	13,098	University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	8,871
University of Missouri	12,799	Indiana University, Bloomington	8,405

Two institutions that were not among the top ten institutions in total enrollment were among the top institutions in first-time freshman enrollment. They were Purdue University (9) and University of Maryland (10). Three campuses that were not among the ten largest campuses in total enrollment were among the largest in enrollment of first-time freshmen. They were: Purdue University, West Lafayette (4); University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh (5) and Indiana University, Bloomington (8). (The chart below shows the ten institutions and the ten campuses with the largest first-time freshman enrollments.)

FIRST-TIME FRESHMAN ENROLLMENT FALL 1973			
LARGEST INSTITUTIONS		LARGEST CAMPUSES	
State University of New York	108,137	Ohio State University, Columbus	7,265
City University of New York	37,998	Michigan State University, East Lansing	7,116
University of Wisconsin	24,727	University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	6,225
University of North Carolina	17,013	Purdue University, West Lafayette	6,119
University of California	16,849	University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh	5,602
Indiana University	10,946	City University of New York, Brooklyn	5,385
Pennsylvania State University	10,504	University of Minnesota, Twin Cities	5,119
University of Illinois	9,349	Indiana University, Bloomington	4,918
Purdue University	9,199	University of Texas, Austin	4,800
University of Maryland	8,815	University of Maryland, College Park	4,614

PART-TIME ENROLLMENT SHOWS GREATER INCREASE

Substantial increases in the number of part-time students pursuing higher education accounted for a large part of the increases in NASULGC enrollment, an analysis of on-campus enrollment by full-time vs. part-time status revealed. Growing interest among adults in beginning or re-entering higher education may be responsible for a large portion of the increase in part-time enrollment.

Data from 123 institutions showed that full-time enrollment increased by 38,680 students, or 1.9 percent, while part-time enrollment increased by 42,041 students for a 7.1 percent rise. Full-time enrollment for these institutions was 2,073,558 while part-time enrollment was 632,656.

Part-time undergraduate enrollment, reported by 121 institutions, increased 8.3 percent from 384,915 to 416,907. Full-time undergraduate on-campus enrollment increased only 1.6 percent, going from 1,749,799 to 1,778,423.

At the same time, graduate part-time enrollment increased 5.1 percent, from 204,995 to 215,558, while full-time graduate on-campus enrollment increased 3.3 percent from 284,744 to 294,285, according to data from 118 institutions.

First-time freshman enrollment was the only category that did not show a greater increase in part-time enrollment than in full-time enrollment. Information from 108 institutions showed that full-time enrollment increased 2.6 percent, from 379,839 to 389,624, while part-time enrollment increased 1.3 percent, from 54,167 to 54,852.

ENROLLMENT OF WOMEN INCHES UPWARD

The slight progress being made in the enrollment of women in state and land-grant universities is illustrated by the increase in women enrollment in fall, 1973 as compared with the increase in total enrollment as well as by the increase in the percentage of women in the total enrollment.

The number of women enrolled at the 117 member institutions which were able to provide comparable enrollment information by sex increased from 1,076,601 in fall, 1972 to 1,139,363 in fall, 1973 for an increase of 5.8 percent. This compared with the total on-campus enrollment increase of 3.1 percent.

The largest increase in the enrollment of women was at the graduate level where women have traditionally been far outnumbered by men. Data from 115 institutions showed that the enrollment of women increased 9.9 percent, from 164,566 to 180,805. Total undergraduate women's enrollment, provided in comparative form by 117 institutions, increased 5.1 percent, from 915,924 to 962,708. First-time freshman women's enrollment was up 4.5 percent above fall, 1972. Responses from 103 institutions showed an enrollment of 204,191 compared to a fall, 1972 enrollment of 195,362.

Women are now in the majority at 82 of the 351 campuses which were able to provide comparative data on total enrollment vs. women's enrollment. They are also in the majority at three multi-campus institutions--University of Alaska (54.48%); City University of New York (52.59%) and State University of New York (50.56%).

Women increase their share of the enrollment at every level in fall, 1973 as compared with fall, 1972. The largest increase was among first-time freshmen. Women accounted for 47.05 percent of the first-time freshman enrollment among the 117 member institutions reporting data. This compared to a first-time freshman women's enrollment of 44.15 percent in fall, 1972. The proportion of total undergraduate enrollment that was women increased slightly in fall, 1973, according to responses from 122 institutions, moving from 43.47 percent to 44.56 percent. The proportion of women graduate students in the total graduate enrollment also grew in fall, 1973, increasing from 33.53 percent to 36.03 percent based on responses from 121 institutions.

Multi-campus institutions with the largest women enrollments closely paralleled the listing of the largest institutions in total enrollment with the exception of the University of Maryland (8) and Ohio State University (10). The East Lansing campus of Michigan State University led the list of individual campuses in total women's enrollment with the City University of New York, Brooklyn, which ranked ninth in total enrollment among individual campuses, following closely behind. Three campuses which did not appear in the listing of the largest campuses in total enrollment ranked among the top ten campuses in women's enrollment. These included: City University of New York, Hunter (4); City University of New York, Queens (5) and Wayne State University, Detroit (10). (The chart to the right shows the institutions and campuses with the largest women's enrollments.)

WOMEN ENROLLMENT FALL 1973			
LARGEST INSTITUTIONS		LARGEST CAMPUSES	
State University of New York	188,430	Michigan State University, East Lansing	20,328
City University of New York	126,412	City University of New York, Brooklyn	18,500
University of Wisconsin	58,996	Ohio State University, Columbus	18,485
University of California	48,590	City University of New York, Hunter	17,526
University of North Carolina	40,966	City University of New York, Queens	17,228
Indiana University	30,966	University of Texas, Austin	16,466
University of Texas	25,979	University of Minnesota, Twin Cities	15,909
University of Maryland	24,436	University of Maryland, College Park	15,197
University of Illinois	21,560	University of Wisconsin, Madison	14,758
Ohio State University	20,394	Wayne State University, Detroit	14,583

OUT-OF-STATE ENROLLMENT CONTINUES TO CLIMB

Out-of-state enrollment increased almost as much as total enrollment in fall, 1973, according to comparative data provided by 115 responding NASULGC member institutions. There were 326,408 out-of-state students enrolled at these institutions in fall, 1973 compared with 318,733 in fall, 1972, for an enrollment increase of 2.4 percent.

Out-of-state enrollment figures by level showed an especially large increase among first-time freshmen, possibly connected with the easing of requirements for becoming a state resident for tuition purposes. Among the 88 member institutions which were able to provide information by level, there were 39,758 out-of-state freshmen in fall, 1973 compared with 37,338 freshmen in fall, 1972 for an increase of 6.4 percent. Out-of-state undergraduate enrollment increased 2.1 percent at these institutions, going from 162,642 to 166,052 while graduate enrollment increased only .9 percent, moving from 101,129 to 102,039.

Out-of-state enrollment accounted for 25.6 percent of the graduate enrollment at the 101 member institutions which provided data on both total and out-of-state graduate enrollments. Out-of-state enrollment accounted for 9.8 percent of the undergraduate enrollment at the 106 institutions providing information on total vs. out-of-state undergraduate enrollments and 10.4 percent of the first-time freshman enrollment for the 94 institutions with comparative data in this area.

Four multi-campus institutions which did not appear on the listing of the largest institutions in total enrollment were among the top institutions in out-of-state enrollment. They were: University of Colorado (5); Purdue University (7); University of Michigan (9) and University of Missouri (10).

A listing of the campuses with the largest out-of-state enrollments varied widely from a listing of the largest campuses in total enrollment. In fact, only four of the ten largest campuses were also included in the listing of the largest campuses in out-of-state enrollment. (The chart to the right shows the multi-campus institutions and the single campuses with the largest out-of-state enrollments.)

OUT-OF-STATE ENROLLMENT FALL 1973			
LARGEST INSTITUTIONS		LARGEST CAMPUSES	
University of Wisconsin.....	17,229	University of Arizona, Tucson.....	9,863
University of California.....	12,400	University of Wisconsin, Madison.....	9,155
University of North Carolina.....	12,159	University of Colorado, Boulder.....	8,121
State University of New York.....	11,126	Purdue University, West Lafayette.....	7,813
University of Colorado.....	9,757	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.....	7,813
Indiana University.....	8,883	Indiana University, Bloomington.....	7,804
Purdue University.....	8,442	Cornell University, Ithaca.....	7,054
University of Texas.....	8,117	Michigan State University, East Lansing.....	6,355
University of Michigan.....	7,860	University of Washington, Seattle.....	6,209
University of Missouri.....	6,835	University of Kansas, Lawrence.....	6,123

ENROLLMENT AT STATE UNIVERSITIES AND LAND-GRANT COLLEGES¹
FALL 1973

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Total</u> ²	<u>First-Time</u> ³ <u>Freshmen</u>	<u>Undergraduate</u> ² <u>and Unclassified</u>	<u>Graduate</u> ²
Alabama A & M University	3,497	491	2,521	976
Auburn University	18,217	2,965	15,506	2,711
University of Alabama	14,926	2,593	11,838	3,088
University of Alaska	12,516	3,073	10,285	1,679
Arizona State University	31,849	3,697	21,337	7,387
University of Arizona	27,706	3,492	19,776	7,930
University of Arkansas System	23,618	4,214	19,716	3,902
University of Arkansas, Fine Bluff	2,076	454	2,076	0
University of California System	147,355	16,849	107,369	44,986
Berkeley	30,061	3,447	20,891	9,170
Davis	15,843	2,146	11,678	4,165
Irvine	8,728	1,745	6,739	1,989
Los Angeles	31,241	3,877	20,140	11,101
Riverside	5,430	724	4,119	1,311
San Diego	7,953	1,846	6,201	1,752
Santa Barbara	12,606	1,902	10,624	1,982
Colorado State University	18,063	3,350	15,285	2,778
University of Colorado	32,795	4,191	26,898	5,897
University of Connecticut	20,661	N/A	15,452	5,209
Delaware State College	2,022	558	2,022	0
University of Delaware	17,926	3,156	15,857	2,069
Federal City College	7,405	1,453	6,795	610
Florida A & M University	5,731	N/A	4,609	1,122
Florida State University	20,371	2,328	16,612	3,759
University of Florida	25,641	2,963	20,193	5,448
Fort Valley State College	1,835	282	1,677	158
Georgia Institute of Technology	8,036	1,263	6,596	1,440
University of Georgia	22,260	2,349	15,974	6,286
University of Hawaii	45,556	8,806	34,654	5,016
University of Idaho	8,059	1,100	6,485	1,574
Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale	19,807	2,586	16,562	3,245
University of Illinois System	59,733	9,349	45,084	14,649
Chicago Circle	19,109	3,098	17,567	1,542
Urbana-Champaign	34,651	6,225	25,780	8,871
Indiana University System	68,869	10,946	51,296	17,573
Bloomington	30,714	4,918	22,309	8,405
Purdue University System	36,367	9,199	29,041	7,326
Iowa State University	19,761	3,785	16,565	3,196
University of Iowa	21,293	2,608	13,807	7,486
Kansas State University	15,477	2,638	12,836	2,641
University of Kansas	21,335	2,495	15,493	5,842
Kentucky State University	2,098	530	2,000	98
University of Kentucky, Lexington	21,908	2,605	17,624	4,284
Louisiana State University System	41,701	8,213	34,947	6,754
Baton Rouge	22,915	4,241	18,530	4,385
Southern University	8,414	1,058	7,182	1,232
University of Maine System	25,194	N/A	23,161	2,033
Orono	8,453	N/A	7,663	790
University of Maryland System	54,525	8,815	44,038	10,487
College Park	33,399	4,614	26,292	7,107
Eastern Shore	1,041	380	1,041	0

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>First-Time Freshmen</u>	<u>Undergraduate and Unclassified</u>	<u>Graduate</u>
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	7,878	895	4,103	3,775
University of Massachusetts System	32,891	5,796	27,593	5,298
Amherst	24,128	4,452	18,971	5,157
Michigan State University	44,966	7,116	33,731	11,235
University of Michigan	43,160	5,697	26,933	16,227
Wayne State University	33,909	2,216	23,226	10,683
University of Minnesota System	65,237	7,526	52,139	13,098
Alcorn A & M College	2,568	877	2,568	0
Mississippi State University	11,147	1,324	8,699	2,448
University of Mississippi	8,902	1,244	6,399	2,503
Lincoln University	2,368	961	2,056	312
University of Missouri System	52,548	7,276	39,749	12,799
Columbia	22,687	3,848	17,323	5,364
Montana State University	8,102	2,621	7,504	598
University of Montana	9,034	1,463	8,023	1,011
University of Nebraska, Lincoln	21,160	3,981	16,337	3,887
University of Nevada, Reno	7,085	1,340	5,827	1,198
University of New Hampshire, Durham	11,271	1,964	9,718	1,553
Rutgers, The State University	40,740	6,294	30,243	10,497
New Mexico State University	11,647	2,366	10,391	1,256
University of New Mexico	21,401	3,082	17,448	3,953
City University of New York	241,738	37,998	209,428	32,310
Cornell University	16,296	2,678	11,613	4,683
State University of New York ⁴	384,899	108,137	346,471	38,428
North Carolina A&T State University	4,751	949	4,151	600
North Carolina State University	14,257	2,498	11,882	2,375
University of North Carolina System	90,454	17,013	75,082	15,372
Chapel Hill	19,396	3,208	13,468	5,928
North Dakota State University	8,007	1,554	6,495	575
University of North Dakota	8,763	1,432	7,135	1,628
Kent State University	24,972	4,346	21,544	3,428
Miami University	17,223	4,024	15,575	1,648
Ohio State University	51,491	8,597	40,537	10,954
Langston University	1,287	374	1,287	0
Oklahoma State University	20,851	3,729	17,096	3,755
University of Oklahoma	23,584	2,847	16,634	6,950
Oregon State University	15,495	3,093	13,374	2,121
University of Oregon	16,043	2,175	12,390	3,653
Pennsylvania State University	65,541	10,504	57,677	7,864
Temple University	31,049	2,277	23,897	7,152
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh	33,759	5,602	24,141	9,618
University of Rhode Island	16,116	2,069	13,282	2,834
Clemson University	10,112	2,034	7,910	2,202
South Carolina State College	3,074	616	2,547	527
University of South Carolina	25,686	4,696	19,201	6,485
South Dakota State University	6,601	1,509	5,977	624
University of South Dakota	7,164	1,463	5,598	1,566
Tennessee State University	5,275	894	4,807	468
University of Tennessee System	43,333	6,243	34,095	9,238
Knoxville	26,767	3,697	20,586	6,181
Prairie View A & M University	4,573	965	3,572	1,001

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>First-Time Freshmen</u>	<u>Undergraduate and Unclassified</u>	<u>Graduate</u>
Texas A & M University	18,826	3,618	14,342	4,484
Texas Southern University	6,902	1,030	5,773	1,129
Texas Tech University	21,559	4,005	18,306	3,253
University of Houston	27,552	2,456	22,458	5,094
University of Texas System	72,874	8,795	60,275	12,599
Austin	40,611	4,800	32,505	8,106
Utah State University	9,564	1,954	7,254	1,279
University of Utah	21,975	3,402	17,266	4,709
University of Vermont	10,551	2,256	9,414	1,137
College of the Virgin Islands	1,698	154	1,663	35
University of Virginia	23,718	2,495	13,593	10,125
V. P. I. & State University	18,816	3,802	14,231	4,585
Virginia State College	4,529	N/A	3,486	1,043
University of Washington	34,524	3,636	26,715	7,809
Washington State University	14,933	2,726	12,984	1,949
West Virginia University	19,931	3,584	14,039	5,892
University of Wisconsin System	137,749	24,727	116,978	20,771
Madison	35,986	4,327	25,235	10,751
Milwaukee	24,943	3,575	20,736	4,207
University of Wyoming	10,070	1,289	6,606	3,464
TOTALS	2,913,548	485,765	2,334,653	566,368

FOOTNOTES

- 1 - Includes all branches, two-year, four-year and graduate, of multi-campus institutions, unless otherwise noted.
 - 2 - On-campus and extension enrollment, when applicable.
 - 3 - On-campus enrollment only.
 - 4 - All institutions under the financial and/or administrative jurisdiction of the State University of New York, including the eight community colleges administered by the City University of New York and the statutory colleges at Cornell University.
- NA - Not Available